Keeping Up with New Legal Titles*

Compiled by Susan Azyndar** and Susan David deMaine***

Contents

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Aviram, Hadar. *Yesterday's Monsters: The Manson Family Cases and the Illusion of Parole*. Oakland: University of California Press, 2020. 296p. $29.95 (paperback).

Reviewed by Kathleen Lynch[*]

¶1 The Manson Family murders are among America's most infamous crimes. Just reading the title of this book, a thought likely passes through a few minds: "*Another* Charles Manson crime book? How many of these books need to be published before people get tired of the topic?" This is not your typical Charles Manson crime procedural, however. While Hadar Aviram does discuss the Manson crimes, she does so in a context that allows readers to understand who the subjects of the book are. In so doing, she looks carefully at the California parole system or, as she puts it, the *illusion* of parole.

¶2 Why, out of the thousands of people in the California correctional system, did Aviram decide to use the Manson Family members to discuss this topic? In 1971, Manson and his followers were convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death. Their sentences were commuted to life with the possibility of parole after the California Supreme Court's 1972 ruling that the California death penalty was unconstitutional. Manson Family members have now been in prison for close to 50 years. During this time, society has changed how it views criminals like these, and these changes are reflected in the law. Victims' rights laws such as Megan's Law[1]

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1. Cal. Penal Code § 290.46 (West 2014). Megan's Laws are those laws requiring registry of certain sex crime offenders.

and Marsy's Law[2] have affected the parole prospects of the Manson Family as well as many other life prisoners. For Aviram, not only have the Manson Family members experienced (and, to some extent, caused) changes in the parole system due to their long tenure in prison, but they also have been the subject of many publications and thus are less likely to be damaged in their parole potential by another. Aviram discusses the impact of a 2001 book about Leslie Van Houten,[3] one of Manson's followers. After the book was published, the parole board relied on material in the book in denying Van Houten parole. Aviram reasoned that if she were to use another person to illustrate the illusion of parole, it was entirely possible this person's chance of parole might be negatively impacted, just as Van Houten's was.

¶3 The layout of Aviram's book is fairly streamlined. The book starts with a description of California's parole system and the nature of Board of Parole hearings. Aviram walks the reader through the process of how an inmate serving life in prison with the possibility of parole could actually earn parole. Needless to say, the process is complicated, but Aviram makes a good attempt to explain the system to someone with little knowledge of how the parole system in California works.

¶4 Aviram then moves into a discussion of the influence the Manson Family cases have had on California's criminal justice system. Aviram writes about the "Trifecta of Extreme Punishment"—the death penalty, life without the possibility of parole, and life with the possibility of parole (p.12). She explains why this trifecta is really all the same punishment: life without the possibility of parole. Since few people sentenced to death are actually executed, and those serving life with the possibility of parole do not get paroled, all convicts with these sentences are actually serving life without the possibility of parole.

¶5 Aviram investigates multiple parole hearings from different time periods and for different people, finding that the focus of the hearings has changed over time. Early hearings for Family members allowed discussion of the facts and other ways of viewing the actions of the perpetrators. Later hearings did not allow factual discussions and moved away from considerations of behavior while in prison, focusing almost exclusively on whether the convicted person had the appropriate level of "insight" into their responsibility for the crime (p.104). At the same time, later hearings allowed statements from prosecutors and victims' relatives. These measures effectively establish the terrible past actions as the only consideration, pushing aside evidence of rehabilitation or low risk of future criminality.

¶6 One of the many hearings investigated by Aviram was Susan Atkins's 2009 parole hearing, which illustrates some of the problems Aviram sees in the California parole system. Susan Atkins was bedridden, suffering from a brain tumor, at the time of her 2009 parole hearing. After Atkins was wheeled into the room, the parole board began discussing how the crimes Atkins committed in 1971 could lead to dangerous behavior in the future. During the parole hearing, Atkins is only barely able to recite Psalm 23. At the end of the hearing, the board denied parole because she posed an "unreasonable risk" (p.204). Aviram suggests that the parole board has moved the goalposts. Are these Manson Family members only being denied parole because of who they are? Possibly. It is hard to gauge without comparing their expe-

2. Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008, Cal. Const. art. I § 28; Cal. Penal Code §§ 3041.5, 3043 (West 2011).

3. Karlene Faith, The Long Prison Journey of Leslie Van Houten: Life Beyond the Cult (2001).

riences to those of others. Such a comparison would be fraught, though; if something were published about another potential parolee as the result of a study, the parole board may hear of it, and be influenced by it when considering that person's parole petition—the Leslie Van Houten problem.

¶7 Aviram wants the reader to understand the issues with the current California parole system. While discussing the book with a member of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the CDCR employee discusses how they measure the "sincerity" of a potential parolee—through "body language and nonverbal cues" rather than something more evidence-based, like the effects of prison rehabilitation programs on inmates (pp.219–20). Even though criminal justice reforms were passed in California in 2008, there has been little reform in how the parole system works.

¶8 *Yesterday's Monsters* is an interesting read, especially for those with an interest in the Manson Family murders, the California parole system, or criminal justice more generally. It is one of those books that will make you question how fair our criminal justice system truly is. I recommend it for academic law libraries in particular. Undergraduate libraries serving criminal justice departments will also find this book to be a worthwhile purchase.

Deo, Meera E., Mindie Lazarus-Black, and Elizabeth Mertz, eds. *Power, Legal Education, and Law School Cultures*. New York: Routledge, 2020. 302p. $140.

Reviewed by Jamie J. Baker[*]

¶9 In *Power, Legal Education, and Law School Cultures,* the authors and editors make a bold effort to bring awareness to issues surrounding the meritocracy myth in legal education. The diverse content interrogates this myth through various perspectives, including the hierarchies of power and cultural norms that shape and maintain inequities in legal education. Ultimately, the authors and editors provide a new lens from which to view the structural inequities in both legal education and legal practice, in hope of moving the conversation toward reform.

¶10 As stated in the introduction, "[e]ach of the sections in the book highlights different aspects of inchoate power in legal education" (p.3). The overall goal of the book is to showcase the power dynamics at work across all sectors of legal education and training. In doing so, the book is well organized into three corresponding parts. Part 1 highlights the law school curriculum and modes of instruction that result in an academic culture with an unequal power structure. Part 2 focuses on class and market considerations in legal education. Part 3 uncovers the processes and images in legal education that perpetuate unequal hierarchies.

¶11 Part 1, "Legal Pedagogies in Context(s)," provides clear examples of the ways in which legal pedagogy upholds unequal power structures. The three chapters in part 1 pull from an international and comparative perspective to assess the power struggles inherent in legal education. By reviewing lessons from Canadian and French legal education and training, part 1 sheds light on the consequences of elite pedagogical models as perpetuating unequal power dynamics, particularly as it pertains to incorporating practice into teaching. Part 1 also includes an impor-

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tant discussion on the imperial nature of teaching international lawyers how to think, speak, and act like U.S. lawyers.

¶12 Moving beyond law school curriculum, part 2, "Class and Market in Legal Education," examines the systems of law school recruitment, financing, and debt, as these systems create and maintain inequities in race, class, and social status among law students and lawyers. Here again, the book uses examples from the French perspective to review how law student socialization transitions into power positions in government. Other issues represented in part 2 include affordability, cost, and access to legal education by reviewing historical and structural barriers, as well as the problematic nature of viewing legal education in market terms.

¶13 Finally, part 3, "Invisible Processes and Images in Legal Education," brings to light the academic culture in American legal education that silently perpetuates unequal hierarchies. This section reviews firsthand interviews with international J.D. students that show how language and culture affect participation, identity, and belonging. The section goes on to discuss the marginalization of Black people who aspire to be lawyers, as well as the intersectionality of raceXgender bias in legal academia. Part 3 concludes by providing empirical research uncovering the continued problem of marginalization for people of color and white women within the U.S. legal academy.

¶14 Through comprehensive and diverse perspectives, *Power, Legal Education, and Law School Cultures* meets its goal of showcasing the power dynamics at work across all sectors of legal education and training. With much of the scholarship in this area focused solely on the U.S. system of legal education, a unique aspect of this book is that it touches on the elitist and exclusive consequences of legal education worldwide as a barrier to entry and career success.

¶15 The book provides a thoughtful discussion of the systemic issues perpetuating unequal hierarchies in the legal academy and beyond. As more law schools look to increase diversity and inclusivity training, *Power, Legal Education, and Law School Cultures* makes a wonderful choice for faculty reading and discussion groups. Law students would also benefit from understanding the issues related to entry and participation in the greater legal sector. To that end, readers should take note of the comprehensive citations provided at the end of each chapter as further reading on the topic. Recommended for all academic law libraries.

Geyh, Charles Gardner. *Who Is to Judge?* New York: Oxford University Press, 2019. 196p. $29.95.

Reviewed by Stewart A. Caton[*]

¶16 Written by judicial selection scholar Charles Gardner Geyh of Indiana University Maurer School of Law, *Who Is to Judge?* provides an approachable discussion of the seemingly binary debate over selecting American judges through an appointment process versus an election. In this work, Geyh reviews the arguments associated with each approach and demonstrates how those arguments are often overstated and thwart consensus between the two camps. However, he acknowledges that it is impossible to achieve true consensus because electoral accountability will always be in tension with judicial independence. Instead of arguing which side is

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best, he suggests that we should embrace the different choices because flexibility provides judicial selection alternatives "in changing times, changing circumstances, and changing legal cultures in different jurisdictions" (p.21).

¶17 *Who Is to Judge?* is presented in seven chapters followed by endnotes and an index. Geyh opens with an overview of the centuries-long debate in the form of a back-and-forth tennis match in which each side presents its arguments and counterarguments for judicial elections versus appointments. He continues by reminding readers why the topic of judicial selection is important and provides a roadmap for the remainder of the book.

¶18 Geyh offers a succinct history of judicial selection in the United States, beginning with Sir Edward Coke's battle for judicial independence and the colonies' displeasure with judicial selection moving from colonial legislatures to the king. Geyh continues by discussing the Jacksonian populism that gave rise to partisan-elected judiciaries, and he notes the advent of nonpartisan elections as a means to check the power of party bosses. The history concludes with the rise of merit selection systems in which judges are selected by an executive from a list of acceptable candidates compiled by a group of experts and citizens. In such a system, reappointments or retention elections are common. While there were occasions during this historical review when I was left wanting more detail, Geyh provides endnotes pointing to additional materials.

¶19 Geyh breaks down the appointment/election debate into five initial selection processes used by states: gubernatorial appointment, commission-assisted gubernatorial appointment (merit selection), legislative appointment, partisan election, and nonpartisan election. Further, each state may have different processes for high, intermediate, and trial courts. Fortunately, he includes a useful table that shows the selection methods states use for each state's levels of courts. Understanding these distinct processes could easily become overwhelming, but Geyh ensures readers understand which system he is discussing throughout the book.

¶20 Geyh surveys the current, and sometimes contentious, state of politics in judicial selection. His discussion includes the shift in Southern politics, discretionary review for supreme courts, "wars" on drugs and crime impacting judicial races, and pro-business tort reform interests. However, he observes that identifying national trends is problematic because of the variation between and within states and even from election to election.

¶21 Geyh also takes the interesting approach of constructing briefs from both sides, arguing their positions on the role of judges and the merits and demerits of elective and appointive systems. The briefs are well supported, contain thought-provoking illustrations, and provide a starting point for anyone wanting to develop an understanding of the debate. However, it is worth knowing, as Geyh acknowledges, that he has often argued for the appointment side of the debate in his scholarship.

¶22 Following the briefs, Geyh addresses how both sides often exaggerate their claims. To do this, Geyh pokes holes in the arguments each side makes and notes when an argument is overstated or not supported by data. In some instances, he reviews specific questions from studies to illustrate why arguments are flawed or misleading. Geyh notes that political science scholars and legal scholars have different perspectives—legal scholars often view the debate from a litigant's perspective and will value an independent judge, while political scholars view the debate

from a voter's perspective, thereby valuing elected judges. Also, he mentions how psychological factors such as cognitive dissonance and assimilation bias can account for rigid adherence to one side of the debate.

¶23 In the end, Geyh attempts to reconcile both camps by discussing ways in which to make elected judiciaries more independent and appointed judiciaries more accountable. While Geyh admittedly prefers the appointment method as the default, he admits that, as illustrated in this work, it is not always ideal for a given jurisdiction. Interestingly, Geyh proposes what he calls a "qualified election" model for instances in which a state may want to modify its current system to something that attempts to bring the two systems closer together (p.140).

¶24 *Who Is to Judge?* is a great addition to any library, especially academic law and political science libraries. It will be a highly valuable resource for those wanting to know more about judicial selection. In addition to text from an expert on the topic, ample endnotes guide readers to additional sources.

Henry, Jo, Joe Eshleman, and Richard Moniz. *Cultivating Civility: Practical Ways to Improve a Dysfunctional Library.* Chicago: ALA Editions, 2020. 216p. $59.99.

Reviewed by Kaylan Ellis[*]

¶25 *Cultivating Civility: Practical Ways to Improve a Dysfunctional Library* is the much-anticipated follow-up to the authors' 2018 title, *The Dysfunctional Library: Challenges and Solutions to Workplace Relationships*, reviewed in *Law Library Journal*, vol. 110:3. *The Dysfunctional Library* did an excellent job identifying the root causes of dysfunction in libraries of all sizes and settings, namely incivility and poor communication, but it left readers clamoring for additional actions they could take to address those issues.

¶26 As the full title implies, *Cultivating Civility* attempts to provide more concrete, practical suggestions for avoiding or remedying dysfunctional situations within libraries. Each chapter includes lengthy citations to case studies, articles, and surveys reiterating the prevalence and impact of various dysfunctions. Unlike the previous book, most chapters in *Cultivating Civility* include a brief case study written by another librarian to illustrate potential solutions, and every chapter concludes with a list of discussion questions to guide further self-reflection and inquiry.

¶27 In another upgrade from *The Dysfunctional Library*, this book is divided into four parts, allowing readers to focus on the areas most relevant to their situation. Part 1 covers functional individuals, emphasizing the importance of self-awareness, effective conflict-management and communication skills, and wellness. Part 2 focuses on functional teams, including considerations for successful team formation and facilitating efficient communication. Functional leaders are addressed in part 3, with many elements from part 1 reframed from the leader's perspective, along with additional coverage related to collaboration and resistance to change. Part 4 looks at the functional organization as a whole, and includes suggestions for developing healthy organizational structures, building trust, and reinforcing positive behaviors through trainings on bias, diversity, empathy, and other relevant topics.

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¶28 Like its predecessor, this new title grounds its claims in organizational psychology, communication theory, and leadership principles, but with somewhat less emphasis on the unique aspects of the library environment than occurred in *The Dysfunctional Library*. Though there are indeed many practical tips and solutions presented in this new volume, at times they feel haphazardly assembled and presented in a manner that can feel overwhelming to the reader, making it difficult to identify a clear strategy. The changes to format in this new title, in particular the insightful discussion questions, are welcome improvements that should help the reader navigate and incorporate the content, but the improved structure is not always enough to overcome the issues of clarity.

¶29 Matters of diversity and inclusion receive more attention in *Cultivating Civility* than in its predecessor, with these issues more fully embedded within topical areas rather than treated as disconnected problems. The negative impact of vocational awe on library workers is also highlighted throughout various chapters. However, virtual conferencing and communication is given less consideration than in *The Dysfunctional Library*, which itself devoted only one (albeit lengthy) paragraph to the subject. The authors certainly should not be faulted for their inability to predict the global shift toward remote work necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic, but web conferencing and virtual business communication platforms have only increased in popularity in recent years, so the scant coverage of these topics is frustrating. Readers will need to devote their own time and energy to translating the communication and workplace relationship concepts from *Cultivating Civility* to a primarily remote working environment.

¶30 Library workers eager to discover more ways to alleviate interpersonal and organizational communication problems within their libraries may identify more answers in *Cultivating Civility* and may find the structural changes helpful in locating relevant discussions. However, if money or time is in short supply and one is forced to choose only one title, the authors' 2018 publication, *The Dysfunctional Library: Challenges and Solutions to Workplace Relationships*, is likely the more accessible tool, with more digestible insights and useful springboards, despite its deficits in the number of specific solutions. Purchasing both books is recommended for a complete investigation of the causes of, and solutions to, library dysfunction, but skip *Cultivating Civility* if a more concise and applicable treatment of the issues is desired.

Hershkoff, Helen, and Stephen Loffredo. *Getting By: Economic Rights and Legal Protections for People with Low Income*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019. 944p. $125.

Reviewed by Lei Zhang[*]

¶31 The United States' social safety net, despite its limitations, is vital in helping low-income residents "get by." This social safety net has taken on even more importance in the wake of COVID-19, when millions of people have lost jobs and livelihoods. Helen Hershkoff and Stephen Loffredo's *Getting By* is a valuable reference

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work that helps raise awareness of the various federal and state services that comprise the social safety net.

¶32 *Getting By* is structured in a question-and-answer format. The book's 10 chapters are divided among issues regarding types of public economic assistance, categories of legal rights, and issues that blend the two. Four of the chapters primarily cover public economic assistance, describing programs for cash assistance, food, healthcare, and housing. Four chapters discuss a category of legal rights: consumer rights, rights to public spaces, access to justice, and voting rights. Two chapters, one on worker protections and benefits and the other on education, present more hybrid approaches because they spend considerable time on not only public benefits (e.g., unemployment insurance or Pell Grants), but also general rights (e.g., employment safeguards under the Fair Labor Standards Act or the right to a free and public education).

¶33 Hershkoff and Loffredo's coverage is quite comprehensive. In their discussion of public economic assistance programs, for example, not only do they highlight prominent benefits, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, or "food stamps") and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (also referred to as Section 8 vouchers), but they also touch on more obscure programs like the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (helping low-income seniors buy fresh food at farmers' markets) and the Individual Development Accounts and Family Self-Sufficiency Program (helping low-income families purchase homes). The authors answer general questions, such as whether constitutional or statutory rights are implicated, but the strength of the book lies in the more granular questions dealing with details of the programs, such as how to obtain eligibility and how one might lose it, how benefits are calculated, for how long one can receive the benefits, and so forth. Importantly, most chapters also include questions and answers about immigrant eligibility and the potential effects on immigration status from receiving some of these benefits.

¶34 Because the discussions regarding categories of legal rights do not have governmental benefits to describe, the nature of these questions is slightly different. These chapters describe rights that technically apply to everyone, but the questions focus on aspects of these rights that may disproportionately affect economically vulnerable people. For example, the voting rights chapter mentions the interplay of homelessness and voter registration.

¶35 Hershkoff is a professor at New York University School of Law, and Loffredo is a professor at City University of New York School of Law. In addition to their academic work, both professors have professional experience advocating for the rights of low-income populations, with Hershkoff having been an attorney with the Legal Aid Society of New York and an associate legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Loffredo having practiced with the Legal Aid Society in the South Bronx. They also collaborated previously, coauthoring the 1997 book *The Rights of the Poor*, to which *Getting By* is a spiritual successor. Not only are Hershkoff and Loffredo experts in this area of law, they are passionate, and their genuine concern is evident. They do not lecture readers about the erosion of the United States' social safety net, but they make it clear where they stand, by peppering their thoughts throughout the book (e.g., "A major policy failure is that Congress has thus far declined to make the [Children's Health Insurance] program permanent or to ensure that it has enough funding to cover all eligible children." (p.365)). The book does not strike an overly

partisan tone, though Hershkoff and Loffredo do occasionally note a lot of the cuts to these social programs have come from Republican-led Congresses.

¶36 *Getting By* does not go into great detail about how to actually apply for these benefits (e.g., what office to go to, what forms to fill out), which makes sense since most of these programs are administered at the state level and the processes vary across states. That said, *Getting By* would be particularly useful for legal aid organizations, law firms advocating for low-income individuals (pro bono or otherwise), public law libraries, law school libraries, and anyone interested in helping or learning more about services for economically disadvantaged people. It is recommended as a worthwhile acquisition.

Hoffer, Peter Charles. *Law and People in Colonial America, Second Edition*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019. 232p. $32.95.

Reviewed by Frederick W. Dingledy[*]

¶37 The legal history of the United States did not begin with the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, or the Constitution. The law that the original 13 states developed as British colonies shaped their jurisprudence as a fledgling independent nation. *Law and People in Colonial America*, by Peter Charles Hoffer, a history professor at the University of Georgia, skillfully examines the law of the British American colonies from their founding until the early years after the Revolution.

¶38 The early part of Hoffer's book focuses on the state of English law when the early colonies were founded and how individual colonies' laws unfolded differently from that single point of origin, with a focus on Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The remainder of the book takes a more generalized look at the developing law and legal systems of the colonies, from various jurisprudential influences to growing professionalism to how colonists used their legal system to protest increasingly heavy-handed regulation from London. One of the most interesting discussions examines the differences, conflicts, and attempted compromises between the written English, Spanish, and French colonial laws, laden with detailed rules and focusing on both the government's coercive power and individual responsibility, and the orally transmitted law of the Native nations encountered by the colonists, which generally focused on collective responsibility and consent and worked from a flexible set of ground rules.

¶39 This book achieves and surpasses the goals set out for it: to be a useful introduction to legal history that could be included in courses on early America, to show how law and society influence each other, and to show how the realities of colonial life caused American law to diverge from its English origins. Hoffer's lively prose, vivid examples, and clear explanations make it easy for readers to connect cause and effect, whether in the impact law had on society or vice versa. One of Hoffer's more engaging examples is a story about a Massachusetts legislator's vendetta against a business rival that nicely illustrates the dearth of conflict of interest rules for early American public officials. The book also ensures that readers do not restrict their thinking to English influence on American law, due to its substantive discussions of the laws of other European colonial powers and Native nations. For

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readers who are more interested in what the law actually said rather than how it developed, Hoffer provides brief summaries.

¶40 *Law and People in Colonial America* is also a useful research resource, although the features that make it such a good introductory text may be a source of frustration for researchers used to the lengthy footnotes typical of legal scholarship. Hoffer warns early on that describing the law for each colony, as well as general colonial legal trends in detail, would be impossible in a relatively small number of pages, and that he has chosen readability over encyclopedic coverage. In terms of discussing substantive law, readers should consider this book more in the spirit of a nutshell than a comprehensive hornbook. Endnotes in the back of the book replace footnotes, making flipping back and forth necessary, and those endnotes are fairly sparse by legal academic standards. Instead, Hoffer includes a bibliographic essay at the end explaining the sources that he used for each chapter, along with some suggestions for further reading on particular topics. This essay provides readers a wealth of sources for more detailed and extensive research, but it also requires more work on researchers' part than referring to a page cited in a footnote.

¶41 The second edition follows the first in 1992 and a revised edition in 1998. The major change in this edition is a new chapter on slavery in the American colonies. The rest of the book does not seem to have been updated—the bibliographic essay makes two references to "forthcoming" materials that were published more than a decade ago (pp.185, 188), and in a more serious oversight, the first chapter states that the U.K.'s "Parliament remains a court to this day," even though the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom assumed the House of Lords' judicial role in 2009 (p.7). Overall, though, the resources upon which Hoffer relies remain useful. *Law and People in Colonial America* provides a readable, informative introduction to the origins of the law of the United States, and the addition of material covering one of the country's ugliest chapters—a chapter of "history" that lingers in our present in many ways—makes this edition a worthwhile purchase, even for those who own the previous editions. Recommended for academic law libraries.

Jefferson, Renee K., and Hannah B. Johnson. *Shortlisted: Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court*. New York: New York University Press, 2020. 304p. $30.

Reviewed by Sabrina A. Davis[*]

¶42 Reportedly the first book of its kind, *Shortlisted: Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court* examines the history of women who have been considered as nominees for the U.S. Supreme Court. Although this book is primarily about women generally, the authors do touch upon the importance of including minority women in the judiciary and the women's rights movement multiple times.

¶43 I encourage readers not to skip the introduction to *Shortlisted*, as it describes the authors' impetus for writing the book, offers enlightening statistics, and introduces concepts such as the "leaking pipeline" (p.5) and the Mansfield Rule.[4] Following the introduction, the authors present a brief history of the women's

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4. The "leaking pipeline" refers to the fact that as many women enter the legal profession as men, but do not achieve prominence and leadership roles at the same rate as men. The Mansfield Rule is a diversity practice, suggested for law firms and legal departments, requiring employers to consider diverse candidates for at least 30 percent of their open leadership positions.

rights movement. This overview was helpful for context, and yet it was also a depressing and frustrating reminder that women still fight the same battles today. These battles include gender pay gaps, sexual harassment, and being judged on appearance and "womanly skills" rather than competence.

¶44 On the positive side, the authors also discuss the rise of women in leadership roles in both the judicial and executive branches of government. This discussion includes brief biographies of women who were considered, shortlisted, nominated, and/or confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

¶45 The authors investigate the shortlisting processes for U.S. Supreme Court Justices used by five presidents: Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Reagan,[5] culminating in the appointment of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in 1981. The most fascinating (and discouraging) part of the shortlisting process was how some presidents used the American Bar Association (ABA) rating of judicial nominees to exclude women from consideration; they knew the ABA would not give a highly favorable rating to a woman.

¶46 In the second part of *Shortlisted*, the authors explore more deeply some of the themes already raised, including tokenism, the many challenges faced by women during the nomination process, and the impact women have had as judges. Regarding the challenges, the authors explore five particular challenges in detail: (1) feminism/racism, as evidenced in the beliefs held and actions taken (or not taken) by the women profiled in the book, whose views on these issues and the impact their views have had on their judicial decisions vary greatly; (2) appearance/femininity/respectability; (3) professional and intimate relationships; (4) motherhood and competing careers; and (5) age, often a boon for men but a detriment for women (p.143).

¶47 After identifying these challenges, the authors advance eight strategies for women in moving from shortlisted to selected in any position, not just the judiciary. The authors draw these strategies from their own lives as well as their research. The first recommendation is to get a law degree, so this necessarily limits the population of women interested in following these strategies. Other recommendations are more universal, such as creating meaningful opportunities and being aware of self-shortlisting. Seven of the strategies relate to actions women can take individually, and the remaining one is a call for government-funded childcare to support women's ability to participate in their professions on equal terms.

¶48 *Shortlisted: Women in the Shadows of the Supreme Court* is an easy read and is well researched, with the appendices offering details on the authors' methodology. It is likely to appeal to those interested in women's history, feminist scholars, and U.S. Supreme Court scholars, although some readers might take issue with the "liberal" leanings of the book. It is appropriate for all law library collections, especially academic ones, and would also be a valuable addition to undergraduate libraries. Overall, I highly recommend including it on "to read" lists.

5. The authors note that although President Carter did increase the number of women in the federal judiciary, he never had an opportunity to fill a U.S. Supreme Court vacancy.

Klein, Andrew R., and Jessica L. Klein, *Abetting Batterers: What Police, Prosecutors, and Courts Aren't Doing to Protect America's Women*, Updated Edition. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2020. 308p. $38.

Reviewed by Genevieve P. Nicholson[*]

¶49 America has a domestic violence problem. Old cultural norms held men responsible for their households and made it their right, or duty even, to "discipline" their wives to maintain household order. These norms also placed a high value on marriage and granted privacy to domestic matters to aid the preservation of marriage, with the consequence of shielding domestic violence. Although by the late 1970s legislators across the country had begun to enact laws to address domestic violence, the present-day culture and the criminal justice system still largely fail to protect domestic violence victims and punish abusers.

¶50 *Abetting Batterers: What Police, Prosecutors, and Courts Aren't Doing to Protect America's Women* details the evolution of American laws, policies, and practices regarding domestic violence. While the book provides historical context and addresses victim advocacy and legislative efforts, it focuses primarily on trends in policing, prosecution, and sentencing over the past 30 years. The book is arranged thematically and is meticulously researched. The authors weave statistics and case narratives from multiple jurisdictions into each section to illustrate the real-world effects of various policies and to evaluate their efficacy.

¶51 The chapters on policing, prosecution, and sentencing offer a general analysis of the three phases of the criminal justice system and detailed insight into selected topics specific to each phase. The policing chapter highlights issues associated with strangulation, stalking, dual arrests, and LGBTQ+ victims. The prosecution chapter examines practices related to plea bargains, diversion programs, victimless prosecutions, and bail. The sentencing chapter discusses parity in sentencing, supervision related to probation or parole, and the tendency to treat battering as if it were an addiction or a mental illness. Analysis of each topic centers on how different laws, policies, and practices either make victims safer or put them at greater risk.

¶52 In the last quarter of *Abetting Batterers*, the authors propose areas of change that could most benefit domestic violence victims. They focus on three action items of the highest priority: preventing abusers' access to guns, changing child custody policies to make victim safety, rather than maintaining family unity, the primary goal, and keeping the criminal justice system's attention on domestic violence issues. The book was originally published in 2016, and this updated edition includes a brief afterword that warns how the Trump administration has threatened the progress that has been made on domestic violence prevention. This warning echoes the overarching theme of *Abetting Batterers*—how the attitudes of police officers, prosecutors, and judges toward domestic violence affect cultural norms. If domestic abuse carries a lighter sentence than shoplifting, how can society view it as a "real" crime? If batterers are released on bail, allowed access to guns, sentenced to probation and counseling instead of incarceration, and freely given custodial rights to their children, how can society view them as criminals who pose a danger? For our cultural norms to shift, the authors argue, we need engaged police officers, prosecutors, and judges committed to making (and keeping) domestic violence prevention a priority.

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¶53 I recommend *Abetting Batterers* for anyone studying, working, or with a general interest in fields related to public policy, criminal justice, or victim advocacy. Because the power of the book lies in the cumulative effect of the statistics, narratives, and analysis it provides, it needs to be read linearly in its entirety. It would not work particularly well being excerpted for class lessons, and it would not be a good resource for practicing attorneys who need a quick reference. *Abetting Batterers* presents a thorough, accessible, and enlightening treatment of domestic violence issues in America. It would be an excellent purchase for academic and public law libraries.

Lazarus, Richard J. *The Rule of Five: Making Climate History at the Supreme Court*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 2020. 358p. $29.95

Reviewed by Mark W. Podvia[*]

¶54 In 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a 5-4 decision in the case of *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*.[6] The case addressed the issue of climate change, specifically the regulation of greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act. The Court found for the appellants, Massachusetts, along with 11 other states and several cities. It has been called the most important environmental law case ever decided by the Court. Richard J. Lazarus's *The Rule of Five: Making Climate Change History at the Supreme Court* tells the story of this case, one that many environmental groups originally did not support for fear that a loss would be highly detrimental to their cause and a terrible setback for the environmental movement. In the end, theirs was the victory, and the EPA went on to determine that greenhouse gases were indeed pollutants meriting regulation.

¶55 The matter began with the filing of a petition with the EPA in 1999 by a then unknown public interest attorney, Joe Mendelson. He worked for a tiny environmental organization in Washington, D.C., operating on the smallest of budgets. The petition argued that greenhouse gases produced by motor vehicles endangered public health and should be regulated by the EPA. In 2003, after much delay, the EPA finally denied Mendelson's petition.

¶56 Fortunately, after the petition was denied, various environmental organizations, including the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Earthjustice, along with the attorneys general of 12 states, led by Massachusetts and including New York and Connecticut, filed suit. The case was first heard by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, perhaps the most influential of the nation's federal appellate courts. Fighting to force the EPA to regulate carbon dioxide as an air pollutant, the petitioners quickly gave themselves a nickname: "The Carbon Dioxide Warriors" (p.1).

¶57 Readers are introduced to these warriors, learn what role they played in the case, and discover how cases proceed through the federal courts. In addition to Mendelson, the litigation team included Jim Milkey of the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, David Doniger of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Howard Fox from Earthjustice, and David Bookbinder of the Sierra Club. After the D.C.

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6. 549 U.S. 497 (2007).

Circuit found for the EPA, Lisa Heinzerling, a law professor at Georgetown, joined the warrior team. Readers also meet the government lawyers who argued on behalf of the EPA, the judges on the D.C. Circuit who decided the appeal, and the Supreme Court Justices who made the final decision.

¶58 At the D.C. Circuit, the judges found in favor of the EPA in a 2-1 decision, although the two-judge majority did not agree on why the EPA prevailed. After considerable debate among the Carbon Dioxide Warriors, the petitioners filed for, and were granted, a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court.[7]

¶59 Lazarus does an excellent job explaining the workings of the Supreme Court, including various traditions, such as the lunch the justices enjoy together on argument days where they discuss everything except the cases they will be hearing. He also explains how it is determined who will draft the Court's opinion; in *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, Justice Stevens, as the senior justice in the majority, reserved the authoring of the majority opinion for himself.

¶60 Attorneys are, of course, human beings with human emotions. Lazarus discusses the challenges this case presented to the lawyers involved and the various conflicts that resulted. Not surprisingly, some of them were no longer on speaking terms by the time the case reached the Supreme Court. Lazarus's treatment of these human conflicts adds considerable interest and tension to the story.

¶61 Lazarus is particularly well qualified to write this book, having represented both the government and environmental law groups in 40 Supreme Court cases, 14 of which he argued. He is also the founding director of the Supreme Court Institute, which assists attorneys as they prepare for oral argument before the high court, and for more than a decade he has co-taught with Chief Justice John Roberts a course on Supreme Court history.

¶62 Libraries—be they law, academic, or public—should have this book on their shelves. *The Rule of Five* would also serve as an excellent book for classes ranging from environmental law to Supreme Court history. This is a book that students will actually want to keep after the class ends. Finally, this book would be an excellent read at the beach, lake, or any other vacation spot—something this reviewer does not often say about law-related books.

Logue, Hugh. *Automating Legal Services: Justice through Technology*. Chicago: American Bar Association, 2019. 210p. $69.95.

Reviewed by Sarah A. Pfeiffer[*]

¶63 *Automating Legal Services* encourages the legal profession to embrace rather than fear modern technology. The book is organized into five parts: an introduction followed by four sections on various types of technology. The introduction is designed to prime the reader to accept that technology will continue to affect legal practice. The book aims to convince lawyers that technology can be good for business.

¶64 Logue acknowledges that lawyers have mixed feelings about the current trend toward more technology in legal practice, but he asserts that the industry needs what technology can deliver. Consumers are beginning to expect more legal services to be provided online. Courts are bogged down and overrun with cases.

7. 548 U.S. 903 (2006).

* © Sarah A. Pfeiffer, 2020. MSLIS Student, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas.

Lawyers complain about the need to drive down fees and want to achieve a better work-life balance. Logue largely contends that a broader adoption of more technology, including self-service automation and artificial intelligence tools, can solve—or at least alleviate—all of these problems.

¶65 Logue attempts to make technology more palatable to lawyers by pointing out various other threats to the legal industry, such as potential market entry by the big accounting firms and the now-common outsourcing of things like document collection and review. Logue uses this dynamic to dovetail into a discussion of how industries other than law have embraced more technology and how it has benefited those industries. While the contrast with other industries is informative, most of the industries discussed, with the exception of healthcare, do not involve ethical obligations akin to those of a lawyer representing a client. Nor do the automated tasks found in other industries typically involve the judgment and analysis required for many legal tasks. Logue does acknowledge this difference and makes the fair argument that automating certain legal tasks will free up lawyers to take on more of the creative and critical-thinking tasks.

¶66 Logue proposes that firms separate more mundane tasks that can be accomplished through self-service resources plus automated document creation from analysis and more complex legal tasks. Logue argues that attracting clients by offering automated tasks at a low fee may result in these same clients using the firm for more complex (and higher-fee) tasks when needed. Logue offers several case studies on low-fee, automated services.

¶67 The subtitle of the book, *Justice through Technology*, implies that the book will directly address how technology can improve access to justice and other public interest services. Logue appears to dedicate part 4 to these issues, but much of the discussion struck me as superficial. Logue offers several case studies that illustrate the justice gap between wealthy and poor in both the United Kingdom and United States as further motivation for the legal industry to fully embrace legal automation, but this coverage is brief. He also highlights how electronic filing and electronic forms have already revolutionized court services and identifies a few technology companies addressing these issues.

¶68 The majority of *Automating Legal Services* focuses on convincing law firm leadership that adopting more technology will not cost them billable hours but instead will enhance their ability to collect fees. This may be the correct approach to get law firms to adopt technology, but Logue does not attempt to convince law firms that they should, or at least could, then use this time to help the underserved or advocate for access to justice. At best, Logue indicates there may be trickle-down benefits if bigger firms force a revolution within the legal industry, but the focus is on adopting technology without cutting profits per partner. Logue includes five case studies, four at traditional large firms offering specialized services and one involving a legal tech startup geared toward large firms and corporate legal departments. It may be interesting to see whether the recent forced adoption of remote working and remote hearings and trials due to the coronavirus pandemic will help Logue's argument that the legal industry should adopt technology with open arms.

¶69 *Automating Legal Service* provides a succinct introduction to current trends in legal technology and identifies some issues that may slow adoption, including resistance from lawyers and regulatory concerns relating to the practice of law and privacy. It also offers reasonable talking points for pitching the idea of transitioning

to more automated services to leadership at a firm. This book is most useful to lawyers and librarians involved on the technology side of a firm's practice. While many of the examples in the book are from outside the United States, the coverage is broad enough to be useful to U.S. practitioners as well. *Automating Legal Services* is of little value to an academic or governmental law librarian, as it fails to offer meaningful solutions, or even critiques, as to how the legal industry can effectively adopt more legal technology to truly provide more access to justice in the United States.

Shaver, Lea. *Ending Book Hunger: Access to Print Across Barriers of Class and Culture*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2019. 224p. $35.

Reviewed by Heather J.E. Simmons[*]

¶70 Written in a style accessible for the layperson, Lea Shaver's *Ending Book Hunger* explores the complex topic of copyright law through the lens of global children's literacy efforts, focusing on organizations that provide books to young, emerging readers. This book especially targets "publishers, writers, artists, librarians, teachers, philanthropists, policymakers, nonprofit leaders" (p.10).

¶71 Shaver begins with extensive profiles of charities and nonprofit organizations that work to put books into the hands of children around the world. Notable among these is Imagination Library, founded by Dolly Parton. Imagination Library's efforts started in the United States, but it is now expanding its reach to other parts of the world.

¶72 Beyond the threshold issue of funding these programs, the book analyzes two significant problems: logistics and copyright. The logistical problem concerns how to print and deliver books to children in remote areas around the world. The second problem is legal. Even if the books can be distributed at no charge, the underlying content is copyrighted. Shaver attempts to demystify the complexities of U.S., as well as some foreign and international, copyright law, including fair use, permissions, licensing, and creative commons copyright.

¶73 Print books are ideal, but the author suggests that books in digital formats can meet the need more effectively by solving the logistics problem. Many people in developing countries have smartphones, making it easy to download materials for children to read. There is no need for a truck or a yak to navigate treacherous mountain passes to reach remote villages.

¶74 A major focus of the book is the issue of neglected languages. Children learn best by starting to read in their native language as a first step to becoming literate and then transitioning to a second language, yet most books are never translated into the many languages spoken by a relatively few number of people. India provides a good example. India is home to many languages and dialects, but English is an essential skill for those who want to pursue an education. Due to the work involved and limited potential markets, copyright holders gain no profit from translating and publishing children's books in the many regional languages of India. Meanwhile, copyright protections restrict the ability of anyone else, such as a literacy-focused nonprofit organization, from doing so, and children who speak neglected languages go hungry for books.

* © Heather J.E. Simmons, 2020. Associate Director for Instruction and Access Services, Alexander Campbell King Law Library, University of Georgia School of Law, Athens, Georgia.

¶75 Shaver also proposes that, in the course of translating a book into a neglected language, the text could also be adapted to a variety of reading levels, with very simple words for beginners and greater complexity for further developed readers. The author envisions translating an existing 1500-word story into another language while at the same time creating a 750-word version and a 250-word version. Not only would this technique help a variety of readers in a single language, but it would also create materials useful to teachers in multilingual classrooms where students speak a number of different local languages.

¶76 Getting publishers on board is the single biggest impediment to any of these efforts. Since economies of scale make it impossible to make a profit from producing new works in lesser known, neglected languages, publishers should be open to the concept of translating existing works into these languages and distributing them to the children who need them. The author suggests a formula to solve the problem of reading material in neglected languages. She does the math, based on an extensive review of titles currently available in print and in English, proving that her translation solution is feasible. Her requirements for appropriate early literacy books include an engaging story, beautiful artwork with bright colors, and diverse characters and settings.

¶77 *Ending Book Hunger* contains several user aids at the end of the book. "Organizations Profiled" is a useful resource list of companies whose mission it is to deliver free books to children. It contains the name, website, and a brief description of each, as well as their notable innovations. There is an index, a feature missing from many new books, but it is disappointing. For example, I wanted to find the discussion of the United Nations 2030 goal for children's education, "[A]ll children should enjoy a quality primary and secondary education leading to effective learning (p.167)." This quotation appears on page 167, but the index listing for United Nations indicates only pages 172–74. The phrase "United Nations" does appear on page 172, but the discussion at that page range is about translation issues. In another example, Moore's law is discussed in the text but does not appear in the index at all.

¶78 As a law librarian, I found the lack of citations frustrating. The author provides case names and treaty names, but there are no citations to assist retrieval of the full text of these documents. There is a bibliography, but a "Cases, Statutes, and Treaties" citation list would be a helpful addition.

¶79 I write in the summer of 2020 at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. These times are perfectly characterized by a recent Forbes headline: "LeVar Burton Reading Live on Twitter is Everything We Need Right Now."[8] How does this article relate to *Ending Book Hunger*? A towering figure in children's literacy efforts, Burton ran into copyright issues as he prepared to read children's books on Twitter, and he tweeted his concern. Well-known author Neil Gaiman stepped up, immediately offering blanket permission. Other authors and publishers soon followed suit, and #LeVarBurton Reads became a reality. Shakespeare is in the public domain, so Patrick Stewart's daily sonnet reading on Facebook poses no copyright concerns. Copyright laws, intended to make creativity worthwhile, can sometimes stand in the way of what we need as a

8. Abram Brown, *LeVar Burton Reading Live on Twitter Is Everything We Need Right Now*, Forbes (Apr. 3, 2020), https://www.forbes.com/sites/abrambrown/2020/04/03/levar-burton-reading-live-on-twitter-is-everything-we-need-right-now/ [https://perma.cc/7PA3-LJGV].

society. Shaver's *Ending Book Hunger* explores this conflict and proposes a solution to enhance children's literacy. Recommended for academic law libraries.

Smith, Keith L., and Erin L. Ellis, eds. *Coaching Copyright*. Chicago: ALA Editions, 2020. 188p. $59.99.

Reviewed by Eli Edwards[*]

¶80 Academic librarians, including law school librarians, deal with copyright questions on a regular basis. Law librarians, in particular, may handle issues involving copyright as they assist faculty with dissemination of scholarly works; license content for classes and independent study; and help law journal editors negotiate copyright concerns in publishing, interlibrary loan, and secondary distribution channels. *Coaching Copyright*, a collection of instructive chapters by a variety of authors, is devoted to helping academic librarians provide engaging and effective assistance in answering copyright questions from students, staff, faculty, and other campus stakeholders.

¶81 *Coaching Copyright* is a lean book at less than 200 pages, but it packs a lot of information into its 10 chapters. In fact, despite the slimness of the volume, trying to read it all at once is not optimal. Readers are better off dipping in and choosing what to focus on, depending on their needs at the moment. The preface by editors Kevin Smith and Erin Ellis explains the concept behind the title—why advising on copyright issues resembles, and should mirror, the role athletic coaching plays in providing direct support for handling specific questions, with a focus on application and implementation. Smith opens the collection with general advice on how to treat copyright inquiries, as well as a framework for analyzing copyright situations. This is one of the longer chapters of the book, in part because Smith gives an overview of American copyright law, touching on the vagaries of musical copyright, the bundle of rights typically encompassed by copyright, licensing, statutory exemptions, fair use, and infringement.

¶82 Jill Beck and editor-author Erin Ellis discuss how to integrate copyright coaching into instructional programs, whether advising students on copyright, plagiarism, and ethics of information use and reuse for classes, turning to copyright librarians on campus to deal with a questionable scholarly publishing situation, or squelching blackletter rules that may be misapplied by users. The theme of instruction carries through other chapters on how to engage various audiences for copyright coaching. Examples discussed include using hooks, storytelling, and even role playing to teach negotiation skills. The authors of these pedagogical tool chapters emphasize balance and nuance without leading people into the abstract/theoretical weeds of copyright law, thus echoing the early messages on coaching.

¶83 *Coaching Copyright* covers coaching specific audiences as well. One chapter discusses working with undergraduate research journal staff, and includes a case study from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; another discusses how to build "copyright confidence" in instructional designers via formal and informal approaches to reactive and proactive copyright guidance (p.121). In the book's final chapter, a library science professor reviews the efficacy of his Legal Issues in Librarianship course in preparing students to deal with such issues.

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* © Eli Edwards, 2020. Emerging Technologies Research Librarian, Mabie Law Library, Santa Clara University School of Law, Santa Clara, California.

¶84 Higher-level topics are also considered. For example, how do copyright challenges at a small liberal arts college differ from those at a large research university? It turns out size makes things different but not necessarily less complex. What is the role of a copyright librarian? Copyright librarians can not only provide targeted advice, but also may develop policies and initiatives for departments and schools. In the course of this work, they may work with library directors, deans, university counsel, and others.

¶85 *Coaching Copyright* is not an answer book; it does not give bright-line rules or overall guidance on answering copyright questions. However, it provides plenty of suggestions for working with various audiences that may have copyright concerns in an academic arena. Whether you are a copyright librarian, a scholarly communications librarian, or a librarian in circulation, technical services, or administration who handles copyright queries from various stakeholders, this book provides effective strategies for coaching people in reaching conclusions about copyright. Particularly if you are a new or accidental copyright librarian, this guide is full of good tips on how to interact with your communities, create or expand learning opportunities for copyright education, and build your own expertise on a very thorny subject. Recommended for law school and general academic libraries.

Susskind, Richard. *Online Courts and the Future of Justice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019. 347p. $24.95.

Reviewed by Jennifer L. Behrens[*]

¶86 What happens when a legal futurist thinks a bit too far ahead? In his introduction to *Online Courts and the Future of Justice*, Professor Richard Susskind imagines the landscape in 2039, when his baby granddaughter Rosa (to whom the book is dedicated) will be 21 years old. The introductory section makes an impassioned case for the continued development of online courts to improve global access to justice and notes the current skepticism among many lawyers and judges that this scenario will actually come to pass.

¶87 Susskind finished his manuscript on April 28, 2019 (p.xiv). Less than a year later (and just weeks after the book's publication), the coronavirus pandemic accelerated the timeline for many of his predictions. Judiciaries around the world scrambled to develop infrastructure for remote hearings, including the notoriously technology-averse U.S. Supreme Court. While no one could credibly fault Susskind for failing to anticipate an international health crisis, the effects of coronavirus on court operations in 2020 cast a shadow over portions of the book that can be difficult for a reader to disregard. In particular, much of the author's careful attention to outlining and refuting potential counterarguments to his proposals reads as excessive in the current climate. Certainly, one muses, Susskind's hypothetical naysayer *must* be convinced by now of the benefits of online courts when the only other alternative to remote court services during a global contagion would have to be no court services at all?

* © Jennifer L. Behrens, 2020. Associate Director for Administration and Scholarship and Senior Lecturing Fellow, J. Michael Goodson Law Library, Duke University Law School, Durham, North Carolina.

¶88 Of course, Susskind aims higher than simply shifting the work of traditional courts and human judges into virtual settings. The current COVID-related adjustments to court services represent what Susskind terms "online judging" (p.6), which is just one of two ways that Susskind characterizes online courts. This approach effectively illustrates the "wheel-change dilemma" (p.112) of which Susskind frequently warns clients: the futility of changing a car's tire while simultaneously speeding down the interstate. As Susskind notes, attempts to transform current approaches too often lead to "the compromise of committing to technology but simply grafting it onto current ways of working," rather than the ideal scenario, which is "to build and launch an entirely new vehicle" (p.112). Susskind calls the other approach "extended courts" (p.6): leveraging technology to streamline and automate traditional court services, and also to supplement them with new and improved services, such as automated case evaluation or disposition.

¶89 *Online Courts and the Future of Justice* is arranged in four parts. "Courts and Justice" outlines the general concept of justice and the high-stakes role of courts in its delivery. "Is Court a Service or a Place?" considers how online courts could change, and already have changed, this landscape. "The Case Against" addresses many of the likely objections, including concerns about equitable access, fairness, and transparency. Finally, "The Future" examines the potential contributions of such assorted technologies as virtual and augmented reality, online dispute resolution, and artificial intelligence.

¶90 The book's organization can feel circular in places, with frequent cross-references to previous and subsequent chapters (sometimes as many as four or five per page). The author seems to assume that this text will be read out of order or in excerpts, and the parenthetical pointers to other chapters can grow distracting on a direct read-through. This arrangement does lend itself well, however, to quick consultations on subtopics of interest; the thorough index will undoubtedly aid the more desultory reader.

¶91 Susskind remains, as he has been for decades, one of the premier writers and speakers on topics of legal technology and the future of law practice. *Online Courts and the Future of Justice* is an accessibly written introduction to key issues that makes it a valuable addition to academic law libraries. However, some readers and libraries may prefer to wait for a paperback or revised edition, which one could reasonably assume might include a new chapter on recent developments and the author's thoughts on how they have helped—or hindered—progress toward his ultimate vision.